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Proceedings

EURAU 2016

European Symposium on Research
in Architecture and Urban Design

Ion Mincu University of
Architecture and Urbanism
Bucharest, Romania



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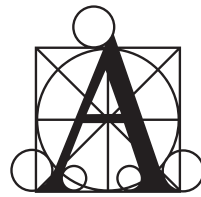
Bucharest, September 28 - 30th, 2016

IN BETWEEN SCALES

EURAU 2016

**European Symposium on Research
in Architecture and Urban Design**

Ion Mincu University of
Architecture and Urbanism
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EURAU 2016 European Symposium on Research in Architecture and Urban Design: In Between Scales

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EURAU 2016

European Symposium on Research
in Architecture and Urban Design

Ion Mincu University of
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Introduction

The eighth edition of the European Symposium on Research in Architecture and Urban Design will be held from the 28th to the 30th of September 2016 in Bucharest.

The seminar will take place at the "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urban Planning from Bucharest in collaboration with the institutions that organized the previous editions:

École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Marseille, on doctoral research (2004);

École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture et Paysage de Lille, on large scale (2005);

Association des Instituts Supérieurs Brussels-Liège-Mons (IESA), on cultural heritage (2006);

Escuela Superior de Arquitectura de la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, under the theme cultural landscape (2008);

Facoltà di Architettura dell'Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, under the theme venustas (2010);

Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto, on public space and contemporary city (2012);

Faculty of Architecture of the Istanbul Technical University, on composite cities (2014).

The project EURAU is constituted within a network of schools and researchers in Architecture and Urbanism, meeting every two years to share the status of their investigation. In the long-term, it is intended to lead to the creation of a physical meeting and deposit space with all the research undertaken and ongoing in Europe to facilitate the sharing of resources and deepening of knowledge in these scientific areas.

The main concern of the EURAU is to establish itself as a place of debate and discussion of thematic disciplines of Architecture, City and Town Planning.

The theme of EURAU 2016 is "In Between Scales."

Assoc.Prof. Beatrice-Gabriela JÖGER, Arch, PhD, UAUIM, Bucharest, Romania

IN BETWEEN SCALES

Bucharest, September 28-30th 2016

History

The EURAU project was initiated by the French Ministry of Culture, when, in 2004, it launched the proposal of an annual symposium for researchers dealing with Research in Architecture and Urbanism. The various editions were organized by different European schools of Architecture with a coordinated effort by a broad group of university professors and researchers.

The purpose of this initiative is to enable the confrontation between researchers concerned with the Architecture and the City on the European scene.

The acronym EURAU describes the congregation of the objectives which motivate these events: EU for "European Union", R for "Research", A for "Architecture" and U for "Urbanism".

Important Dates

December 2015	Call for papers
January 15th, 2016	Abstract and registration possible
April 15th, 2016	Abstract Submission Deadline
May 5th, 2016	Notification of acceptance
June 30th, 2016	Deadline for Final Paper submission for the publication of the proceedings
June 30th, 2016	Registration Deadline for Authors
September 28th-30th 2016	Conference dates
October 1st-2nd 2016	Post-Conference Tours

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in Architecture and Urban Design**

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future challenges

Every profession is open to various challenges. In order to better respond to those, one should be able to predict at least some of them. The fact is even more important when speaking about the education in the specific field, as through education we are preparing the future actors in architecture. They are the ones that will have to react to the challenges of the future. The future of the environment - built and un-built -, the future of the profession itself, the future of the educational process – they are all related.

As everything is a process. To design is a process; it makes no difference if the design is an object – no matter its scale - or the future of a person, designing is a process of creation. Creativity depends as much on inspiration as on research. Perhaps even more on the latter. But the ratio between the two is not listening to some rules; it is not predefined and the same goes for the result of the process. Of course, one has to have a goal, a broad idea of what is to be realized. This has to respect rules and regulations, and usually some given constraints that are trying to make the design process even harder. It has to study all the conditions given, all the factors implied in using the object/design, even has to predict possible future problems, in order to already include solutions into design. Taking all these ingredients and duly applying them might seem as the perfect recipe for a good design. But it would only be good and, maybe, the best possible by X. But not the best response. As Pico de la Mirandola said, the best design should include “all [of the above] and something more”. The “more” that we cannot define, we cannot touch, but it is there, and it can be reached and it can mean the next step, the threshold between the good and the best. And the best maybe not the cheapest, or the fastest to realize, nor the one that respond best to the pragmatic point of view but the one that is coming with something new, and has a vision, and is living for the future and into the future. The one that is searching and [re]searching the best way to solve the problem by adding something “more”.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPACES IN NOMADIC HOUSING:

A RECENT CASE STUDY IN TURIN

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Abstract

Identity and diversity – whether cultural, ethnic, religious or political – mark our contemporary global context on a daily basis. We live in an age that might be defined by migration, of population flow, by the movement of people, of information, of knowledge... From continent to continent, from nation to nation, from region to region, from city to city, individuals or groups of people overcome geographic borders and cultural or linguistic barriers in search of an economic comfort zone; for a new lease on life for their children; as well as for study purposes; for tourism or to experience new lifestyles and social relations. Old and new nomads, inscribe traces, invisible or real, on the places they cross and where they stop, generating linguistic, cultural, lifestyle contaminations. They remark, delete or reconfigure their identity, absorbing or rejecting differences. By traveling and stopping – temporarily or permanently – they retrace paths followed by others or design new ones. It's a movement of global intensification that configures ways of living, inhabiting, and being in the world. On the other hand, the concept of the Interior has profoundly changed. It is no longer tied to the domestic and work sphere only, it now includes all places of associated and collective life.

In the multi-ethnic district of Porta Palazzo in Turin a temporary residence with communal facilities primarily designed to accommodate singles and couples without children for a maximum of 18 months was built. Porta Palazzo is a district characterized by problems of urban decay and social tensions with a high rate of immigration coming first from southern Italy and, more recently, from abroad. The coexistence between different populations in this area has been and still is partly a source of tension, but also helped to create a multicultural, creative and rich environment in terms of stories and traditions. So the choice by the Administration was not random and the temporary residence aspires to become a new polarity of the neighbourhood and a further local node capable of interacting with the network of subjects that animate it. On the side that overlooks the Market Square commercial activities related to the urban context have been planned.

The social purpose of this program is to provide an answer to the growing housing needs expressed by the population that is placed in the so-called "gray band", to whom belong people who have no access to social housing but, at the same time, cannot compete on their own in the free market. The design of the Temporary Residence is both a technical and social experimental intervention aiming, through the recovery of the existing degraded property, to transform it into a new living model of Social Housing, from which will benefit not only the residents but also the entire community.

The project chose to use the ground floor of the building for the relevant collective spaces: multipurpose area for living room, small library, public meeting and entertainment, launderette, ironing room, storage rooms, technical equipment rooms. The common living space is divided into three large rooms, open and interconnected, in which different activities can be made: a projection room, a small library, a public meeting room and an entertainment area for residents during afternoon and evening.

The 27 housing units (13 studios and 14 apartments) are composed of a living area with kitchenette, a

sleeping area or a bedroom depending on the cut of the accommodation and a bathroom.

The apartments are characterized by different equipment, inspired by a common concept, the area of Porta Palazzo: popular market in the centre of a multi-ethnic neighbourhood. Each unit is in fact characterized by a subject (theme), with specific colours in order to define even the smallest detail of the curtains, accessories, furnishings and crockery: the construction site, the marketplace, between past and future and the change.

The furnishings were designed using local products and, where possible, abandoned objects converted to other functions and objects made from waste materials, such as samples and end of line stock for fabrics, antique furniture and accessories recovered by a furniture firm in collaboration with organizations that deal with mental health and social distress.

Keywords: Building and social renovation, temporary housing, sustainable intervention, public, common service and private spaces.

1 THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE PROJECT AND THE USER

"Common Places" is the name chosen to designate the project of Temporary Residence in Piazza della Repubblica in Turin: a name that represents the spirit of the initiative by the Housing Programme in collaboration with the Compagnia di San Paolo. The apartments are in fact the "places" for excellence, real as bricks, protective, comfortable. But in this case they are also "common" because in and out of the apartments there are spaces where tenants can meet, learn, talk, exchange experiences, but they are also "common" because those who live in these units know that it's not forever and every room, every piece of furniture, every furnishings, will soon be used by other people.

The Temporary Residence is intended for people that need a living arrangement in a short time and for a maximum of 18 months, waiting for an apartment by local councils, people experiencing housing stress, needing a new housing solution due to unforeseen events (separation, eviction for termination, change of employment or reduction in income, etc.) and that, expecting to find it, they can use these sites as a bridge between the old and the new house. Users may be represented by students, interns, singles, single parents with children who need an apartment to rent for a period of time, waiting to be able to settle permanently; for people who travel to Turin to visit or use services, the Temporary Residence offers a residential cost-effective solution and an orientation to the use of the city; trainees, workers and professionals from outside Turin, for whom Temporary Residence is a residential accommodation for the period of stay in the city or a temporary solution when searching for accommodation. A solution is offered to these people, however, it is also a proposal of a social nature with the intent to contribute to the emergence of a new housing culture. In fact the active involvement of those living in the Temporary Residence is very important, it wants to be a home for those who stay, even for short periods, enhancing mutual understanding and exchange, involving the people in the care of common areas and in the organization of different activities.

Many experiences of cohabitation teach that, in order to develop a relationship of solidarity and collaboration within a condominium, common spaces that respond to concrete and daily necessities of the people are necessary and that should constitute a point of meeting and sharing. The temporary residence provides for this a common space for shared use by the tenants, not to be considered an alternative to private housing but rather complementary. This space is set up for different functions that affect the daily lives of residents, with the aim of facilitating the reconciliation of the times, the enhancement of skills and the solution of everyday life small problems. So it is a meeting place for social occasions, space in which to organize collective services amongst tenants.

2 THE CHOICE OF LOCATION AND FUNCTIONS TO BE SET UP

Porta Palazzo, where the building is settled, is a district characterized by problems of urban decay and social tensions with a high rate of immigration coming first from southern Italy and, more recently, from abroad. The district is among those that attracts the highest odds of foreigners who move within the city area. However, the substantial inflows are offset by equally large outflows, making the area a sort of transit place for many foreign immigrants. Part of this population, however, is rooted in the territory, promoting home and commercial space reuse. Coexistence between different populations of this territory has been and is still partly a source of tension, but also helped to create a multicultural environment, creative and rich in terms of stories, traditions and attractive spaces. A daily market has been taken place since 1835 (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Daily marketplace in Porta Palazzo, Piazza della Repubblica



Figure 2. General view of Temporary Residence

The building, built in the early nineteenth century, in the last twenty years was first owned by the University of Turin and then by the State. In the nineties it has been illegally occupied, then cleared and later the property passed to the City of Turin that sold it through a tender on free loan in 2008. The complex consists of a historic building of 4 floors on the front towards Piazza della Repubblica, bound with regard to the facade on the square, and two underground floors of cellars; on the side facing Via Priocca in a later building perpendicular to the main one, consisting of 3 floors above ground and a basement; in an outdoor courtyard open on the street (Fig. 2).

The proposed redevelopment of the winning group Fagnoni & Associati Architetti from Florence, has provided for the building of Piazza della Repubblica commercial units on the ground floor and housing units (studios and apartments) in the remaining three floors above ground and in the attic; for the building on the front of Via Priocca, a restaurant arranged over three levels and the manager's office; for the courtyard, arrangement and furnishing of the open spaces towards the city and the construction of inner service areas for temporary residence.

3 SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT

The mix of functions, namely the presence of different functions (residential, services, catering, trade) and, in particular, the letting of economic activities spaces contribute to curb the rent of temporary residence and to ensure the full economic sustainability. The Compagnia di San Paolo, by Ufficio Pio, has in turn sold the entire structure on a free loan for five years renewable to the social manager, which receives and retains the rents of the apartments and commercial premises to cover the operating costs and routine maintenance and assumes the risk to cope with losses from vacancies and arrears; the manager is also required to annually allocate a portion of revenues to the creation of a fund for extraordinary maintenance of the building.

In addition to economic sustainability there are two other forms of sustainability behind the project: social sustainability and caring for the land - they want to contribute to the redevelopment of the area affected by the intervention both architecturally and socio - cultural, becoming a new polarity of the neighbourhood and a further local node capable of interacting with the network of subjects that animate it - and environmental sustainability - the building allows the production of energy through photovoltaic and solar panels, to contain consumption and uses low-dispersion building components.

4 FEATURES OF SPACE

4.1 Public spaces



Figure 3. Public spaces in front of the entrance

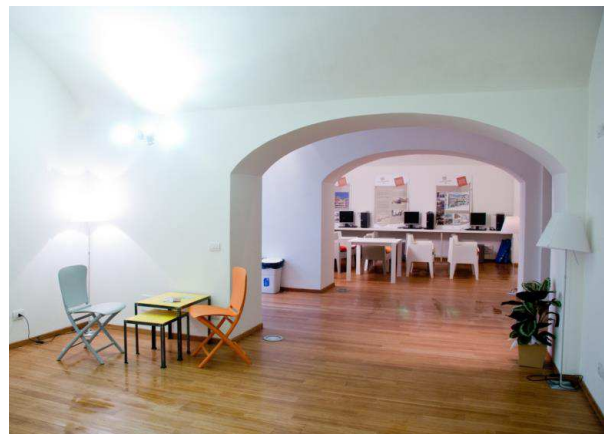


Figure 4. Common service spaces

With the construction of the new building on the ground floor near to the historic building, the overall size of the courtyard garden has been reduced to about 150 square meters. The aspect that has significantly influenced the design choices is the height difference between Piazza della Repubblica ground floor and the entrance area to the backyard (- 2,50 m). The overall design of the new square has taken form from this problem: a filter space between the house and the road, but at

the same time an integration space between "internal" and "external." The courtyard design was imagined with the construction of terraces and stone seats that could accommodate in the new square all those looking for a place to stop and have a rest (Fig. 3).

On the head of the lower building it was placed a restaurant, which is accessed from the courtyard and from the space on the side facing piazza Don Albera. The head of Via Priocca, despite being completely transparent, photovoltaic glass, has no access. The restaurant is on three floors: on the ground floor, in addition to the hall, there are the kitchen and services; the first and second floor is accessed by an internal staircase, placed parallel to the window, where there are tables for customers, but also places accessible to residents from distribution galleries.

4.2 Common service spaces

The access to the core of the apartments is from the courtyard towards Via Priocca. The main entrance leads directly to a disengagement zone which distributes to the stairwell and elevator. Alongside a separate entrance leads to the new core which abuts the main building and overlooks the courtyard. This new space (80 sqm) has large windows that look out on the courtyard garden space and is a multipurpose space where are concentrated the information services of the residence. This communicates, through a series of arches on the existing historic façade (reopened during renovation) with what was once the wine cellar of the property. The perceived space is represented by the new core from a wide portion of basement. The basement is used in part to create a multipurpose space (200 sqm) where you can do activities that do not require the habitability, or to accommodate common areas: use of multimedia connections, small library, tables and chairs where you can carry out activities or where you can organize public training meetings or entertainment (Fig. 4). The portion of the basement to the south-east of the building houses the main plants (thermal power plant). The inside leads instead to the laundry and ironing room for the use of the residence. On the opposite side of the large communal living room are the places for equipment and storage. The common living space is divided into three large rooms, open and interconnected, in which different activities can be made: a projection room, a small library, a public meeting room and an entertainment area for residents during afternoon and evening.

4.3 Commercial spaces

On the front of Piazza della Repubblica there were five commercial units, but during the refurbishment, by a valuation made in consultation with the Client, it was decided to reduce the number of retail spaces, taking them down to three. The retail area of each unit in fact, appeared small for market needs and with low visibility on the square. Every unit now comes with toilet and a small space for the storage. These units can still easily be combined with each other in various possible combinations in order to optimize the lease. In this sense it is also possible to have one single commercial space.

4.4 Private spaces

The type of housing consists of small temporary units (studios and apartments) as well as of dedicated service areas. The housing units are accessed by stairway surrounding a lift block placed in the corner between the two buildings with distribution to the gallery. The objective was to obtain the maximum number of apartments using the distribution logics compatible with the morphology of the buildings. Considering the constraints of various nature, it was possible to create 27 apartments, including 13 studios and 14 apartments. The studios consist of one living room (sofa bed, a kitchenette, a small table and bathroom). The apartments however are composed of two habitable rooms (living room-kitchen, small hallway leading to the bedroom and the bathroom).

5 COMFORT AND QUALITY ' OF THE INTERVENTION

Comfort and quality are two terms that have characterized the design of the building from the beginning. Thinking of a building that can express, whilst containing the investment budget, quality and comfort means first of all think of the building covering. In this sense, the materials used and the

insulation choices have led to having apartments very isolated acoustically and thermally protected both in winter and summer. From the standpoint of plant engineering, they have tried to introduce home automation for some elementary functions: thermal control of the heating, control of artificial lighting systems and access systems. Other items that required attention in the design were the window frames (which were sufficient to comply with the acoustic comfort and thermohygrometric) and especially the furniture.

All these components have had a not insignificant impact on the budget, but it allowed to provide living spaces that would allow residents a high comfort and great quality. To reach this result a design process that would combine the objectives to be achieved by the choice of components and materials produced through a sustainable path was followed. The choice to follow a sustainable path led to analyze which innovative products were introduced in the market and, after a careful cost-benefit analysis, the choices that led to the final execution was made. All of the apartments floors (except for the bathrooms) and common areas (multipurpose room) were covered with wood, using a wood floor in bamboo. Bamboo is a plant with very high renewability and certainly is considered a sustainable choice. The coating tiles of the bathrooms have a percentage of 40% of the recovered material from production waste. The same applies to the facade shading and external floors of the balconies and the stairwell; also in this case it is a highly environmentally friendly material (80% product from scraps of wood).

6 INTERIOR DESIGN

The interior design of the building was carried out by Galliano Habitat in partnership with Re(f)use Lab of None and, for the textile part, with the Laboratory Micca in Turin. This synergy has allowed to propose and implement a real social project within the building's redevelopment, a project coordinated, in the modern way of approaching the integration of people, things, systems and values with a view system (systemic approach).

The furnishings of the apartments have been designed following the wider use of local ingredients wherever possible or otherwise made in Italy and, where possible, of the functional recovery of disused furnishings. Even when they were used standard products, they have tried to reinterpret the use of a non-contractual basis, as suggested by the logic of the redesign. They then selected two main types of products: the standard items supplied by companies with industrial production cycles, but strictly Italian and recovered or objects designed and manufactured from waste materials or produced locally. The use of industrial products was necessary for all components that must comply with specific warranty requirements and intensive use (kitchens and appliances, chairs, sofa beds, beds and mattresses), and where possible, especially so for products which characterize the project from the decorative point of view, it has been used waste or recovery material.

6.1 Project themes

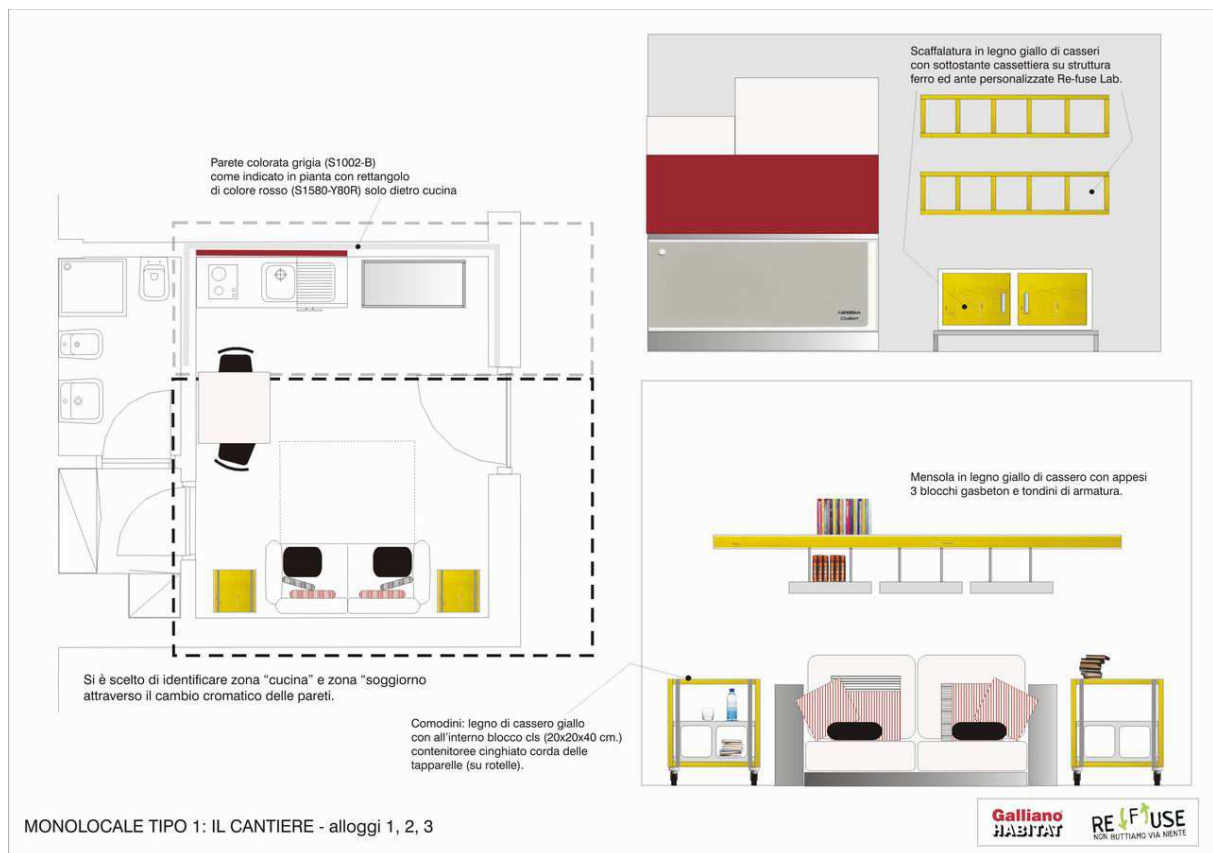
Four themes were identified, divided among the 27 apartments.

The construction site is the starting point for an integrated requalification of people and city. When the project has gone from concept to design, which is its first two-dimensional representation, we imagined the design process that starts from the hand that draws black lines onto the white sheet, and thus describes a design. When it arrives on the construction site, then everything takes its red colour of the bricks, grey of dust, yellow of the formwork (Fig. 5).

The marketplace: the neighbourhood is a symbol of two types of markets, the daily one of fruits and vegetables, the protagonist of the square and in the neighbourhood since 1835, and that of the Saturday flea market, the Balon. Walking among the wooden stalls of the first, surely we get drunk from the colours of purple, orange, yellow, but what prevails is the green of vegetables, of the mint sold for the Arab tea, of the lemon leaves. When, at dawn, on the other hand, you enter the Balon, the first impression is of old iron, rust, antique woods. Hence the choice of grey, red rust, recycled wood (Fig. 6).

Between the past and the future: they have imagined a future that captures the past and projects it into a renewal of urbanistic use involving and transforming the existing one. In these lodgings is the red that is the master, along with the white and the grey. It is the energy and the desire to integrate all the realities living in the neighbourhood to improve and revalue. So is the commitment to a common purpose, to go beyond, to be re-born.

The changing: it is the goal that makes explicit the common design intent of designers, clients, cities. Belong to this theme the apartments in the attic, the ones who are directly in contact with the sky. In these premises is expressed the sense of the project that started from the ground floor came up to the last space level; the desire to communicate, through creativity (blue) the harmonious behaviour towards the environment and therefore, as a whole, the desire to integrate the diversity of all kinds: economic, social, racial, colour.



Figures 5. Apartment drawings: construction site and marketplace type

The chosen typologies (construction site, marketplace, between past and future, the changing) have suggested the materials and the colours to be used in each of them. It was enough to look out of a window to steal the suggestions that the market stalls, fruit and vegetables, the structures that over the years have characterized the neighbourhood asking us to talk about themselves and how those very same elements, could be the starting points to talk about a broader language of an integrated social city.



Figures 6. Apartment drawings: construction site and marketplace type

6.2 Re(f)use Lab furniture

The items of furniture designed and manufactured by Re(f)use Lab were made using waste materials like samples and stock end series for the fabrics, old furniture and accessories recovered and readapted, or recreating objects with new materials but of local origin, such as the chestnut wood. The philosophy of Re(f)use Lab is to redesign, ie the transformation of furniture and items of furniture that combines aesthetics and functionality of the design with the challenge of psychosocial rehabilitation, starting from the preliminary draft and following all the stages of realization through to installation and commissioning at the customer (Fig. 7).

The initiative was born from the synergy between organizations that deal with mental health and social hardship and an entrepreneur who has grasped the strong design value of the idea. Within a short time, the Re(f)use Lab has become a laboratory of creative skills with ideas, potential, dexterity, a shop where furniture and objects are transformed into unique pieces in a logical and ethical operability and environmentally friendly; a nursing laboratory and education to the design, recovery and development of creativity and craftsmanship in design. One area of excellence for the training and for the apprenticeship of young people and people in need. The objective of the workshop is the recovery of things through the recovery of the people and vice versa, but also of the skills introduced in the tradition revisited with new technologies. The Re(f)use Lab craftsmen are people who, as part of a psychosocial rehabilitation path, are aimed to experiment in a real working environment to learn manual skills and planning and creative skills in a controlled progression of stimulation and tasks of different difficulty. Rehabilitation then shifts from the conventional areas of the structures in order to enter into the reality of everyday life. After a variable period of training, according to the starting capacity, once acquired some useful skills to a job, work placements are activated where apprentices can work side by side with mentoring expert craftsmen.



Figure 7. Examples of new furniture from reused objects and materials

Breaking down the furniture and objects no longer used until you get to their essence can start a new creative design, dynamic and environmentally friendly. A piece of furniture to be changed is not scrapped or recycled, but welcomed back into the design cycle and into the virtuous design. In Re(f)use Lab does not throw anything away. Old complementary-you furniture, semi-finished and raw materials are reused.

Many disused furniture have been recovered from a parish cooperative which clears cellars and from retailers closing their businesses. Recovered items such as old chairs and tables out of fashion, has been repaired and carried forward thus realizing a true redesign. Other objects considered waste and no longer usable were instead reused by changing their original function, such as the old ladders no longer complying with regulations and now used to hang kitchen towels, wheels of bicycles and shutters revisited as headboards for beds. Many semi-finished materials were taken and extrapolated from their usual context, creating diverse and innovative furnishing accessories such as, for example, plumbing hoses assembled together to compose bathroom accessories.

Even simple raw materials like fabric and wood have been used to create the furnishings. Thanks to high quality fabric samples but at the end of the series were created curtains, pillowcases and bedspreads and using of the Pellice Valley chestnut wood strips, pallet reproductions and fruit boxes

have been made, both designed following the suggestions of the theme "the market". Industrial furnishings were customised affixing handles made of recycled industrial band.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Building and social renovation, temporary residence, sustainable intervention, public, common and private spaces, participation in the project: these are some of the key words that have guided the refurbishment of the Temporary Residence, made with the aim to improve the urban and social centre of a shattered city area. The operation has returned to the city and the neighbourhood a renovated building in its exterior appearance and interior spaces, able to provide an answer to the growing housing needs expressed by the population that is placed in the so-called "gray band", to whom belong people who have no access to social housing but, at the same time, cannot compete on their own in the free market, and also an environment in which they can feel active part in the social life that derives from it, so as to avoid that housing vulnerability situations become uncomfortable and even social exclusion.

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